/ye ssan-/

which is exactly the Semitic conjugation pattern transmitted from Arabic to the Cushitic languages (for example, Arabic *a-ḥsn, ta-ḥsn, ya-ḥsn*, pl. *naḥsn*, *taḥsūn*, *yaḥsūn*). But otherwise, too, Ge'ez, even though its vocabulary /ssn/ and much of its grammar are so greatly Africanized, shows many traces pointing clearly to its ancient Arabian homeland. Among these I count the conjunction *ḍ*, "and" (from *wa-ḥ*, and the connective *ḍe*, "and, so that," Dillm., p. 199, which is exactly the difference, as characteristic for Arabic, between *wa* and *fa*, or the recession of a formation of singular nouns by the ending *-a* (*ḥ-ḍāb*, man, *ḍ-ḍāba*, a single one, Dillm., p. 208), or the double functions of the particle *ma* (both "not," likewise in Somali, and also "that," cf. Arabic *mā*, "not" and "that which"), or also individual characteristic words that can scarcely be taken as later loanwords, but are to be regarded as ancient remnants, such as *ḥarāya*, navel, Arabic *surrat*, *ḥam*, Saho, Arabic *ʿam*, kinsfolk, Arabic *ḥaḍn* woman, *ḥam*, Arabic *ummu*, older man, husband, Arabic *ʿamm*, *ʿam*, to live, Arabic *ʿaiša* to eat and day live, (night and sleep, on the other hand, *manā*), cf. also Arabic *ḥaya*, *ʿaiš* live., and the expression *ḍ-laḍ ʿa ʿa-ḥaḍḍ* (1).

1. *ḥaḍḍ* is an old (now no longer recognized as such) feminine form of the form *ḥ-ḍ* from *ab*, "light"; *laḍ* is the masc. of *laḍa* (older *ḍ-laḍ*) with the same meaning, 'night.'

night and day, sent to *ḍ-laḍ ʿa ʿa-ḥaḍḍ*. Pointing quite specifically to the South Arabian Semitic language (thus the distance and foreignness [and], from where so-called Ethiopian also comes, are some plural formations of the broken, such as *aqq-ḍāt* from *aqq-at*, *ḍ-qaḍḍa* from *ḍ-qaa*, etc. (Dillm., p. 372), cf. to these *ḍaḍḍaa* (from *aḍaḍ*), flies, *ḥaḍaḍaa* (from *ḥaḍḍ*), early literary Ethiopian *aaya* (fem.), "which," and Mehri *aaya*, fem. of *ḍa*, as well as the feminine article *aa* (in contrast to masc. *ḍ*). According to Dillm., p. 111, the Falashas are only six men among